

NOT FOR HIM

The Press With Remarkable
Unanimity Treats

Colonel Roosevelt's Candidacy
as Grave Error.

FROM ANY STANDPOINT

Whether Personal, Political or
Party.

Many Comments Are Severe,
Some Too Much So.

The following are editorial comments taken from various influential papers to show the reception given Colonel Roosevelt's announcement this week that he would run for a third term, notwithstanding his previous announcements which have been interpreted to mean the contrary, and in opposition to the man, his friend, who has carried out the policies written in the platform at the convention dominated by Roosevelt himself.

The State Journal prints these that they may be read in sorrow, not in anger, and omits some comment that is as adverse as to be ugly:

Can Roosevelt Win?
(E. E. Kelley in Toronto Republican.)
This article is not a knock on Mr. Roosevelt. It is merely a discussion of the probability of Mr. Roosevelt being able to land the nomination.

A cat may look at a king and a pig country editor who takes roasting as a pleasure on subscription and prints a card of thanks for the mess of spare-ribs brought in by a certain Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt said, on November 8, 1904:

"On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form. And under no circumstances will I be a candidate for a second nomination."

But on Monday, February 26, 1912, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I will accept the nomination for president if it is tendered to me."

As is well known, Mr. Taft was the choice of Mr. Roosevelt for president four years ago. His personal influence and political influence was given to nominating and electing Mr. Taft.

After Mr. Taft became president a coolness was reported between them. His cause no one knew. Monday's Kansas City Star, a critical Roosevelt paper, explains the break in this friendship.

Mr. Roosevelt asked Mr. Taft to give his friend, Mr. Loeb, a place in the cabinet. Mr. Taft refused the request. In other words, Mr. Roosevelt was against Mr. Taft from the day Mr. Taft declined to allow Mr. Roosevelt to dictate his appointments.

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WORK ON SUNDAY

City Will Place 200 Men on
Street Crossings.

All Snow Will Be Removed
From Streets.

Starting early in the morning the city will work between 200 and 300 men on the streets of Topeka shoveling snow from the crossings, cleaning and clearing the gutters and opening the streets for Monday traffic. All day Sunday these men will be kept busy under the personal supervision of City Commissioner Tandy and his street commissioner and foremen. By night Mr. Tandy will try to have every crossing cleared.

Commissioner Tandy doesn't know what the state labor commissioner will have to say about the city working men on Sunday. Furthermore, Mr. Tandy doesn't care. He says the streets must be cleaned—even if it is necessary to give the excuse that the people should have open crossings that they might get to church on time.

The men will be paid the regular city scale of two dollars a day. Commissioner Tandy says this isn't a charity affair. Good able bodied men worth the money will be hired. The two dollar scale is about the highest paid in the city for unskilled labor.

The cleaning of the streets will give work to many idle men in the city. Mr. Tandy asks that they report for duty in the morning at the city hall, and be assigned to their work. All day they will throw snow from the crossings.

The Topeka streets are in bad condition following the snow storm of last Sunday. All week the street force has attempted to open the crossings but the snow piled high on either side has been thrown onto the paving by teamsters and motor cars.

The city officials feel that a good cleaning tomorrow will keep the streets open for the week.

The city ordinances requiring all property owners and occupants of buildings to clean their streets will be enforced to the letter beginning the first of next week. There are hundreds of idle men in the city ready to do the work.

CANT COME BACK

That Is Opinion Concerning
Colonel Roosevelt.

Topeka Men Say He Has Had
His Day.

OPPOSE THIRD TERM IDEA

Believe He Should Be Satisfied
With His Service.

One Man Compares Him to
James J. Jeffries.

Everyone is talking about the Roosevelt candidacy for president and speculating on his chances against Taft, who is a candidate for renomination. In fact, the rivalry of these former friends for the highest place in the gift of the people is the absorbing topic of conversation among politicians and is discussed not a little among men in every walk of life. Can Roosevelt come back? That is the question.

Yet the Taft men are as active and aggressive as though they had already carried the state's vote for Taft. They claim that Roosevelt is not so strong as he was before he made his announcement that he was in the race and added the inference that he would be an active rather than a receptive candidate. They claim further that the colonel's strength lies west of the Mississippi river and that he has not a ghost of a

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ORDERED TO PEKIN

Strong Detachment of U. S.
Troops to Leave Tien Tsin

And Proceed at Once to the
Chinese Capital.

London, March 2.—A strong detachment of United States troops has been ordered to proceed to Peking from Tien Tsin immediately in accordance to a despatch received here from that city today.

Set Fire to Palace.
Peking, March 2.—A serious recrudescence of disorder occurred today when a detachment of artillery headed by a band marched to the palace of Duke Kuei-Kaiian, father of the emperor dowager, and shelled the gate. They looted much property and burned a portion of the palace.

Although parties of soldiers belonging to the army commanded by Chang Hual Chih last night were engaged themselves in looting, today they fought the looters in the outskirts of the city. Prisoners they took were summarily decapitated and headless bodies are lying in the streets. In the distant part of the west city considerable trouble occurred. Whole streets of shops were looted and many houses were set on fire.

The civilian population has armed and fortified private premises, while barricades were erected in the streets. The mutineers who left Peking for Pao Ting Fu yesterday and whom Yuan Shi Kai ordered to be arrested or killed have been seen by many of the soldiers there. They have looted a great part of Pao Ting Fu and burned large areas.

Peng Tai, 22 miles from Peking, on the railroad to Tien Tsin was looted by another gang of mutineers. British troops guarding the railroad there attacked the looters, and children, but the mutineers burned the station and held up a train, robbing many of the Chinese passengers.

Yung Ping Fu where the American troops are rushing to the aid of Chin Wang Tao, also was looted.

The foreign ministers have decided to bring into Peking all the available troops and to station them in the ports in China. A force of 3,000 troops of various nationalities will arrive here tomorrow.

BRYAN ATTACKS T. R.

Says He Is Opposed to Third Term,
Constructive or Otherwise.

Tacoma, Wash., March 2.—In an address at the Tacoma theater, packed to capacity, William Jennings Bryan attacked Colonel Roosevelt, declared his opposition to a third term, consecutive or otherwise, recommended Senator LaFollette to his Republican hearers, if it was a "progressive" they desired, and declared the Taft administration unparalleled for "great reforms in which the president had no part."

The Nebraska contended Roosevelt's statement that he would not attack the Taft administration could not be harmonized with the announcement of his candidacy.

"He cannot excuse his candidacy," the speaker said, "except on the theory that Mr. Taft's administration has been a failure."

HE FAVORS KIMMEL.

"Disasters in Life" Might Change Ap-
pearance, Court Says.

St. Louis, March 2.—The Kimmel mystery and insurance case went to the jury today before noon today after United States District Judge Charles F. Amidon had delivered his verbal instructions. Judge Amidon talked for more than an hour and one of the most important points of his instructions was "That certain disasters in life" might so change a man's appearance that he would not be recognized by his friends.

This was a reference to the testimony that if the claimant, Andrew J. White, is George A. Kimmel, he has undergone remarkable physical changes since his disappearance in 1888.

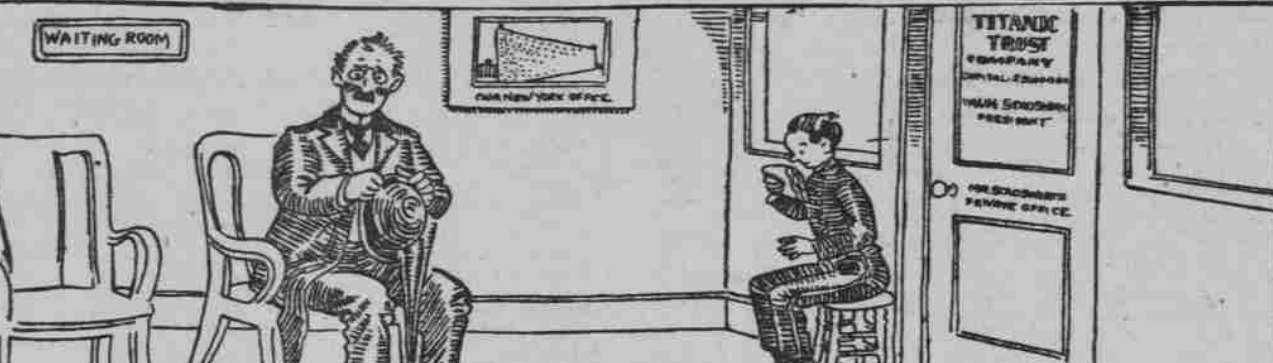
A point of proof, according to Judge Amidon, rested on the plaintiff, the receiver of a defunct bank of Niles, Mich., who had to prove that Kimmel was dead. The defendant did not have to prove that Kimmel is alive.

A PICTORIAL SERMONETTE

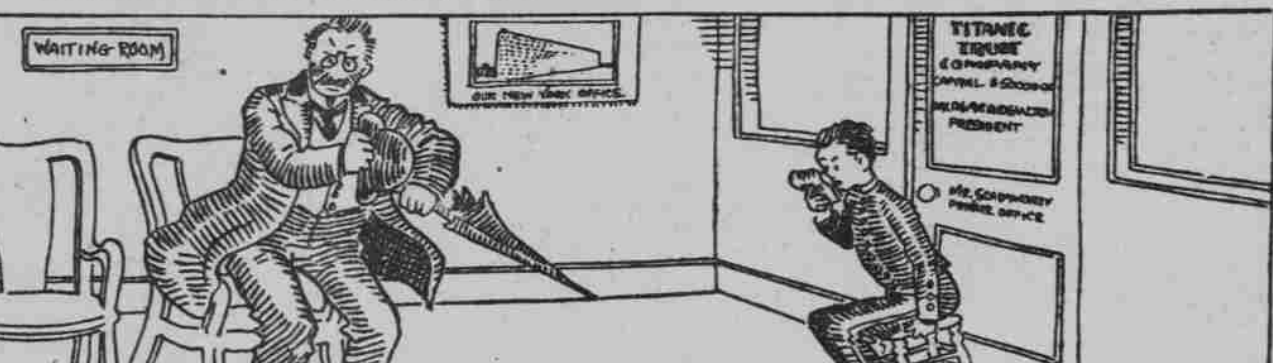
On the Imaginative Man Who Works Himself into a Passion Because He Thinks Some One May Insult Him.

By John T. McCutcheon.

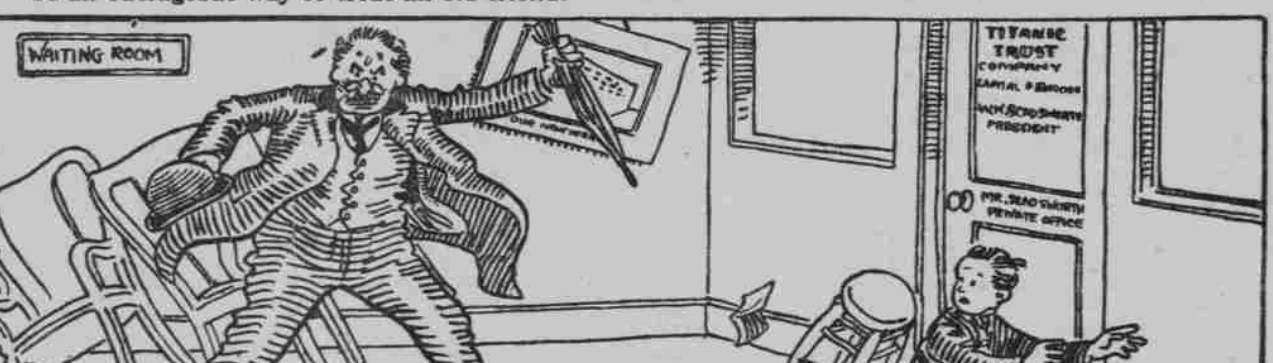
(Copyright, 1912, By John T. McCutcheon.)



"I wonder if he will remember me after all these years. Maybe his prosperity has changed him so that he will pretend to forget the old school-days."



"Well, if he tries the haughty act with me there'll be trouble. I won't allow any man to insult me. It would be an outrageous way to treat an old friend."



"And I'm too proud to stand for it a minute. I'll mop up the floor with him! I'll show him that I'm as good as he is, even if he is rich. Confound him, I'll leave this beastly hole rather than be humiliated that way!"



As a matter of fact Mr. Scadsworth was delighted to see his old friend.

WILL IT PASS?

Democrat Income Tax Bill Sub-
ject of Much Discussion.

It Will Find a Rocky Road
Through Senate.

Washington, March 2.—House and senate leaders of all shades of political belief gave themselves over today to a discussion of the sensational action of the house Democratic caucus last night in endorsing what is in effect an income tax on all net incomes, including salaries, above \$5,000 a year. That the house will pass the measure by a party vote within the next ten days or two weeks was taken for granted. Discussion turned largely on the reception the bill would get in the senate. Its fate there seems doubtful. The plans of the house leaders had not been wholly disclosed today, but it was apparent that the bill to extend the excise tax law now relating to corporations so as to include co-partnership and individuals was to be urged upon the house ahead of the bill to put sugar on the free list. The latter bill, will of course, share in the debate on the so-called income tax. For it was to make up a deficit of more than \$50,000,000 to be lost in customs revenue on sugar that the new taxing measure was devised. The Democratic leaders want to be sure the deficit will be provided for before the duty is removed.

Republicans Surprised.
The new plan of the Democrats took their Republican colleagues entirely by surprise. Many of them had not recovered sufficiently to be willing to talk for publication. Everybody agreed that the debate in the house and senate on so radical a change in the method of raising government revenues would be the stormiest of recent years. The constitutionality of the new plan, it was said, would be attacked by some representatives and senators although the Democratic leaders in the house claim the measure had been so drawn as to comply with the supreme court decision upholding the corporation tax law.

That the corporation tax was not a tax on a franchise, but on the privilege of doing business. The new bill holds that working for a salary is just as much a manner of doing business as investing money in an enterprise.

In the senate it is said that in all recent years the constitutionality of the measure has been a matter of debate, although party leaders make no such concessions publicly. Senator Smoot of Utah, a member of the senate finance committee which will deal with the bill declared there was no possibility of the measure's passing the senate.

Smoot Calls It Unconstitutional.
"I do not believe," he said, "that any Republican senator regular or insurgent, or that many Democrats will stand for this measure that would destroy a great industry. The income tax proposition is absolutely unconstitutional. To call it an excise tax instead of an income tax that has already been declared unconstitutional is simply quibbling on words. It is an income tax pure and simple."

Senator Kern, of Indiana, who was Democrat candidate for vice president in the last campaign said the measure was a good one.

"I am and always have been in favor of an income tax," he said. "I also am in favor of free sugar."

"The measure is eminently wise and ought to pass," said Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader in the senate. "There is no doubt in my mind as to its constitutionality."

Senator Poindexter of Washington, progressive Republican said: "I am very much in favor of an income tax. I have been favoring it for years."

Senator McCumber (N. D.) a member of the senate finance committee expressed doubt of any change. He said the income tax proposition was lost in the supreme court of the United States by "very much of a divided court," and that the constitutionality of an income tax was a different matter to determine.

"Personally," he added, "I am inclined to think that congress has the power to levy such a tax."

Senator Bacon of Georgia who did not attempt to speak for his party as he had no opportunity to talk with any senators regarding the bill predicted if the bill passed the house it would find "sufficient support in the senate."

DOCKS ARE TIED UP HEAVY SNOW HERE

No Vessels Arriving at Ports of
Great Britain.

Crowds of Dockers and Work-
men Stand About Idle.

ONLY TWO MINES WORKING

The Tin Plate Plants Are Clos-
ing Down Rapidly.

Soon 40,000 More Men Will Be
Out of Employment.

London, March 2.—The great ports of the United Kingdom particularly those situated in Wales from which coal is shipped to every part of the world and the centers of the iron and steel industries have naturally been the first to feel the effects of the strike of more than one million coal miners in England, Scotland and Wales. Many iron works in various districts were closed today and at Swansea and elsewhere the docks practically have come to a standstill. No vessels are arriving at the docks and workmen employed in the local industries have been thrown out of work. Great crowds of these men gathered in the streets discussing the dispute.

Thus far there have been no disturbances anywhere.

In south Wales however, the mine owners are preparing for emergencies. They have had walls built around the mines and have laid in great stores of provisions in anticipation of a long siege. The railroad and street car service in many cities was further curtailed today.

Only two small nonunion mines in the entire country are still at work. One of these is in North Wales and the other near Berwick on the Scottish border.

The tin plate works of Wales are closing down rapidly owing to lack of coal. Six hundred mills will be idle within a few days and forty thousand men will be thrown out of employment.

John Williams, labor member of parliament for the Gower district of Glamorganshire, South Wales, and general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of South Wales Colliery Workers, told the Welsh miners at a meeting today that he expected a settlement of the strike by Thursday on lines satisfactory to both the men and the employers.

The prices of food are rising rapidly everywhere.

HS HOME BURNED

A Fort Worth Pastor Is Indict-
ed for Perjury.

He Is Also Charged With Writing
Letters to Himself.

Fort Worth, Texas, March 2.—A few hours after Rev. Frank J. Norris, pastor of the First Baptist church had been indicted on a charge of perjury his home burned down last night. It came as a mysterious sequel to an equally mysterious chain of events in which the saloon fighting minister has figured. The most startling development in the case was the discovery of perjury. Norris was charged with having written letters to himself in which he was threatened with death if he did not leave town.

Norris first attracted attention here by campaigns for enforcement of prohibition laws. Then Norris declared an attempt had been made to assassinate him. This was followed by the destruction of the First Baptist church by fire.

Norris reported a second attempt had been made on his life after this and he traveled with a body guard. Then he exhibited the warning letters which last night the grand jury declared Norris wrote himself. Norris' charges attracted a great deal of attention to his church work.

Child Falls Twenty Feet.
Duncan's child, 16 months old, fell from a window near a stair landing to the cement floor 20 feet below. The skull was crushed, the brains of the child oozing out upon the cement floor before its terrified parents could reach it. For a time its life was despaired of, but physicians prevented death. Now they say the child will be paralyzed on the right side throughout its life.

Negligence in not providing some manner of safety which would make such a fall impossible is charged in the suit.

It is declared the owner and agent of the flats knew of the condition of the stair landing and window. The amount of damages asked includes physicians' bills, remuneration for the loss of the child's services, money with which to provide for the child in his life time, and punitive damages.

STORM IS GENERAL.

It Extends Over All the Missouri
Valley States.

Kansas City, March 2.—A heavy snow storm prevailed over Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota today. The storm struck here before daylight and at 10 a. m. the snow was more than three inches deep. In Nebraska and northern Kansas the fall of snow was twice as heavy. In Oklahoma and northern Texas heavy rains fell.

The local forecaster predicted that the snow storm would continue in the southwest throughout the day.

Streets have been thronged all day but all shops are closed. Long lines of cars continue to bring valuable into the legation quarter. Space being limited in the legation quarters, a few of the better class Chinese are permitted to take refuge there. Many Christians, however, are being harbored in the missionary compounds. The trains departing for Tien Tsin this morning are being held up by the snow. The number of killed during last night's disturbance probably is unknown. The objects of the rioters evidently was loot and not slaughter, and the continued firing apparently was designed to intimidate the people.

Another Big Storm Is Raging
Again Throughout Kansas.

Railroads Put Snowplows Into
Service.

STREET CARS IN TROUBLE

Men Work Like Beavers to
Clear Tracks.

Little Suffering as Temperature
Is Not Low.

Topeka and all Kansas is experiencing a blinding snow storm, aggravated by a damp east wind, that is blowing at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The precipitation began at an extremely early hour this morning and by 8 o'clock the street railway company was having difficulty in maintaining schedules on the various lines, although the sweepers and other devices for keeping the tracks clear were put into service.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon all traffic was interrupted except the West sixth, West Eighth street, Santa Fe and the Highland Park lines, and the indications were that the latter would be in such a condition before night that the cars would not be able to make headway.

This is the heaviest snowfall in 24 hours that has been recorded in the month of March in the past quarter of a century. The depth of snow at 2 o'clock was 7.7 inches, the melted snow measuring .77 hundredths of an inch. There has been only one year when in the entire month of March there was more snow than this at this time in March, 1906, when the total depth for the month was 10.8 inches.

There was 6.6 inches of snow left on the ground from the previous snow, so at 2 o'clock there was a total depth of the soft substance of 14.3 inches. Only three occasions has there been a greater depth of snow on the ground in Topeka at one time. The last day of February, 1900, there was a depth of 18.6 inches.

According to the local weather man there may be slight let ups in the storm, but there will probably be precipitation off and on all night and throughout Sunday. Then late Sunday the mercury will probably take a sudden drop.

"The worst is yet to come," said "Sunny" Ferra, the local government weather observer and chief of the next breath he remarked: "The storm is making money for the people of Kansas. Conditions are very favorable for crops. The ground is being put in fine shape for ploughing and the temperature has been held down lately by the storms keeping the buds from maturing prematurely. Let her fall!"

This is the snow storm that was predicted at Washington last Sunday and it has come almost on schedule time. The center of the storm area will not be here until tomorrow morning, and in the meantime may be expected a heavy precipitation of snow and rain.

The forecast reads: "Snow or rain tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperatures."

The temperature at 7, 8 and 9 o'clock this morning was 23 degrees, but according to the weatherman, by night the mercury will probably be close to the freezing point, and that is the dividing line between snow and rain. If the storm ends up in rain a lot of the snow will probably be taken off. In any case Topekan can prepare themselves for wading through slush.

Comes From the South.
The storm began in Texas Friday with a precipitation of rain, and there was also a outbreak in the Dakotas where the moisture came down in the form of snow. Out in Los Angeles in the past 24 hours more than an inch of rain has fallen. Today the storm area stretches from Texas to Canada and from Missouri to the Pacific coast. All Kansas is enveloped in a clean white coating of the flaky stuff.

By 10 o'clock this morning three inches of snow had fallen and the crews on the street cars were having a difficult time to make progress. The cars had to back up frequently to get sufficient impetus to carrying them over the snow laden rails. In many places they were stopped entirely.

It seems to be the general opinion in Topeka that records have been broken in respect to the amount of snowfall, and also rigid temperatures, but this is not the case. Four other winters have had more snow, and five have been colder in the past quarter of a century. The winters that were colder were those of '87-'88, '92-'93, '98-'99, 1901-'05, and '09-'10.

All records for precipitation for March 2, however, have been broken. The previous record was .07 of an inch on March 2, 1904.

While the gas pressure is not what it should be, no great amount of suffering is expected due to the storm. The temperature is not low, and there is not the danger of a severe day that there was in the cold snap in January, by any means.

Scores of men who were out of work have been able to find work today. The provident association has had a great many calls for men to shovel off snow from walks.

The storm, according to the government forecaster, will end up with a decided drop in the temperature which is due late Sunday.

The shippers' forecast reads: "Protect 36 hour shipments north and west against temperature of 3 by Sunday night; south, 15 degrees; east, 20."

Railroads in Trouble.
With the tracks hardly cleared of the recent snow storm that tied up their traffic for three and four days, the railroad men in Kansas once more are ordering out their rotary and waders and are preparing for the worst.

All over Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, northwestern Oklahoma, Texas and in northern New Mexico, the snow has fallen to a depth of from five to eight inches at 10 o'clock this morning. Only through heavy traffic were the railroads kept able to keep their lines open. At noon today the

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TODAY IN CONGRESS.

Bristow Scheduled for Second Install-
ment of Stephenson Speech.

Washington, March 2.—House resumed consideration of agricultural appropriation bill. Rules committee heard witnesses to determine whether congress shall investigate strike conditions at Lawrence, Mass.

Senate met at 2 p. Forenoon session was expected to conclude his speech on the Stephenson election case. Interstate commerce committee resumed hearing on uniform bill of lading legislation.

Weather Indications.
Chicago, March 2.—Forecast: Kansas: Snow or rain tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.